

AUSTRIA BREAKS WITH U. S.

ALL CONSULAR OFFICERS WILL BE WITHDRAWN IN SHORT TIME

Ceasing of Relations Given Confirmation at Vienna; Penfield on Way Home

EXPECTING QUICK ACTION ON ARMY BILL

Committee Work Getting in Shape for Presenting Matter to Congress

Washington, D. C., April 9. — Austria-Hungary, under pressure of Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

Baron Erich Zweidinek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, called at the state department today and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff.

Almost at the same time a dispatch was received from American Minister Stovall at Berne saying the dual monarchy had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States in Vienna yesterday. It is presumed this was done by handing passports to American Charge Grew. American Ambassador Penfield, who left Vienna on Saturday, probably did not know of the government's action.

By prearrangement, Spain will take over the diplomatic and consular interest of the United States in Austria-Hungary. All Austrian consular agents will depart from the United States with the diplomatic mission.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW.

Up to the time Charge Zweidinek asked for his passports no similar action had been taken by Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany's two other allies, and their representatives here disclaimed having any knowledge of the intentions of their governments. It is expected here they will follow by breaking diplomatic relations.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. Sixty-two days elapsed between the break in relations between the United States and Germany and the formal declaration of a state of war. How many days will elapse before Germany's chief ally enters a state of war with Germany's newest enemy will be decided entirely by circumstances.

Quite aside from this, Austria has subscribed even if only academically to Germany's campaign of ruthlessness, although she has not carried it out against American interests. Beside that, it is considered that it would be impossible to have abroad in the United States on a friendly status the diplomatic and consular agents of Germany's ally.

Anti-American propaganda conducted by Austrian agents under German direction has been no less offensive and scarcely less effective than the German propaganda itself.

It is possible that there may not be warlike operations between the forces of the two governments unless Germany's carrying further her domination of the Vienna government should force it.

Charge Grew at Vienna also will turn over to Spain, British and Japanese interests which this country has looked after since the beginning of the war. Italian, French and Rumanian interests in Austria-Hungary previous

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF WAR DISCUSSED

GERMAN COUNCILLOR HOPES U. S. WILL LOAN HIS COUNTRY MONEY AT LATER DATE.

Amsterdam, via London, April 9.—Three questions in regard to America's entrance into the war have been put to leading German manufacturers by the Rheinische Westfälische Gazette of Essen, an important industrial organ. The paper asks:

"First, whether unrestricted submarine warfare has been bought too dearly at the price of war with America."

"Second, what will be the economic consequence."

"Third, is it possible to make Germany economically independent of America?"

Councillor Dr. Beukenberg of Dortmund answers the first question in the negative. He says:

"Our early reluctance to use our submarines due to the most far reaching deference to America with whom we were on friendly terms and, above all, enjoyed important commercial relations. America never attempted to help us in our distress caused by England's starvation blockade. Our yielding to America's demands was not caused by fear of her military resources, but with a view to avoid difficulties in rebuilding our foreign trade after the war."

Against Germany.

"President Wilson's biased judgment of the German peace proposals showed that America does not want German victory and prefers to aid British aims in the dismemberment of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We were thus compelled to resume unrestricted submarine warfare in order to force a victorious conclusion of the war. Considerations of the future developments of our trade must wait while danger exists of our losing the fruits of victory."

In regard to the second question Dr. Beukenberg, after pointing out in detail that American exports to Germany were two and a half times bigger than German exports to America, says:

"After the war America will not want to cut off her German customer. It would harm us grievously if America were to refuse to us a large loan to help us over our difficulties. We would then have to make do with stocks last much longer, although eventually able to return to a sound basis."

Not independent.

After calling attention to the huge increase in America's financial strength, Dr. Beukenberg says in answer to the third question:

"Germany cannot become wholly independent. In the case of cotton, for instance, under the most favorable circumstances it would take decades to meet our needs from our colonies or from Asia Minor. To a certain extent we can be independent if we live sparingly and use all our available substitutes, but a large part of German imports are raw materials which are exported as manufactured goods. Thus increases in the difficulties of importing would hit us badly. This, however, applies equally to the United States. Americans do not grow cotton for nothing and they will welcome their old customer back again."

Dr. Hasslacher of the Rheinische steel works of Duisburg, answering the questions, laid stress on the declaration that nothing must interfere with ruthless submarine warfare.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES GIVE COOPERATION

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Leaves of absence for postal employees have been cancelled by Postmaster General Burleson "in anticipation of the duties which will be imposed upon the postal service through the existence of war." Those doing military duty are exempted in the order.

At the postoffice department it was said the action contemplated no specific war service other than that now being performed, but was calculated to fill up any gaps and tighten up the postal establishment on a war time basis. Already the department's quarter of a million employees are aiding in recruiting for the army and navy and in detecting the activities of foreign agents. It is understood steps are being taken to safeguard the mails more closely than in peace.

RESPONSES POURING IN NOW FROM MAYORS

New York, April 9.—Response to the appeal issued by the Mayor's Recruiting committee to 541 mayors of all the cities in the country of 10,000 population or more, poured in today from all parts of the United States. The purpose of the local committee is to coordinate and organize recruiting for the army and navy on a scientific basis.

The cities of the country are asked to cooperate in the celebration of a national recruiting day on April 18, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and of Paul Revere's ride.

BRITISH BREAK GERMAN LINES

Very Satisfactory Progress Is Made Along Front in St. Quentin District

ENTIRELY NEW PHASE OF OPERATIONS OPEN

London, April 9.—British troops today penetrated the German lines along a wide front from Arras to Lens the war office announces.

The statement says that in the direction of Cambrai the British have stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and penetrated Havincourt wood.

Referring to the attack on the front between Arras and Lens the statement says:

"We are making satisfactory progress at all points."

In the direction of St. Quentin, the British took Fresnoy le Petit and advanced their line southeast of LeVerger. No estimate of the number of Germans captured can yet be given, the statement says, but the number is considerable.

Attack Early Today.

The statement, which is timed 11:25 a. m. is as follows:

"We attacked at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens. Our troops have everywhere penetrated the enemy's lines and are making satisfactory progress at all points."

"In the direction of Cambrai, we stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and have penetrated into Havincourt wood."

"In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Fresnoy le Petit and advanced our line southeast of LeVerger. No estimate of the prisoners taken can yet be given but considerable numbers are reported captured."

The fighting line from Lens to Arras is approximately ten miles in length and lies directly north of the field of the retreat which the Germans have been conducting for the past several weeks.

The fact that the line has been penetrated by the British all along this wide front indicates that the movement there is a general offensive. That it is proving a successful drive is indicated by the statement that "satisfactory progress" is being made "at all points."

An entirely new phase of operations on the western front is opened up in this new battle on the Lens-Arras line. The field of attack represents the greatest danger point for the Germans, as in the recent fighting a sharp salient was driven into the German line southeast of Arras.

Rich Coal Field.

Into the Lens region into which the British are driving, is a rich coal field which the Germans have been exploiting since their occupation of this territory early in the war.

The opening of the new offensive had been foreshadowed in the intense aerial activity of the past two or three days in which hundreds of airplanes have been engaged on both sides. This work, as the British statements have indicated, has given General Haig's staff photographic reproductions of the German positions for long distances behind the fighting line.

Further south the British have continued their progress in the field of the German retreat, the advance reported at Hermies and Boursies being particularly important. Boursies is directly on the road from Bapaume to Cambrai, about eight miles from the latter place. Hermies lies just to the south of Boursies.

In their drive toward St. Quentin the capture of Fresnoy le Petit puts the British within two and one-half miles of St. Quentin.

KAISER OUTLINES ELECTORAL REFORM

GERMAN EMPEROR DECLARES THAT ALL SHALL HAVE SUFFRAGE AT CLOSE OF WAR.

Amsterdam, via London, April 9.—The emperor's Easter message on electoral reform, addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, is treated by the Berlin press as of the highest importance. The only paper which expresses dissatisfaction is the Kreuz Zeitung, which finds little consolation in the fact that the execution of the reform proposal is postponed until after the war, as it believes the chancellor should not now halt on the path of the complete democratization of Prussia and Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks that the message will have a useful effect abroad. "No one can interfere with our affairs," says this paper, "while we have a strong and self-conscious monarch who finds the right way at the right time."

The Vossische Zeitung says that the message must be regarded as a state act by the Prussian crown, which also binds the emperor's successors.

The Vorwaerts comments under an article headed:

"Prussia's resurrection."

It believes that the emperor's proclamation cannot sink into nothing. "Considering the solemn seriousness of the time at which it is made and in the inner spirit it breathes."

The Tagblatt says it is essential that Prussia should have equal voting, abolishing the present bad plural system. It reminds the emperor that Prussian franchise reform is only one of numerous reforms needed by Germany and that the whole imperial institution needs remodeling.

Emperor William declared that "in view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people there is no more room in Prussia for refections by the classes."

In connection with this phase of his proposal the Kaiser said:

"Reform of the Prussian diet and liberation of our entire inner political life are especially dear to my heart. For the reform of the electoral law of the lower house preparatory work already has been begun at my request at the outbreak of the war."

"I charge you now to submit to me definite proposals of the ministry of state so that upon the return of our warriors this work, which is fundamentally for the internal formation of Prussia, be carried out by legislation."

"In view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people, there is, in my opinion, no more room in Prussia for election by the classes."

"The bill will have to provide further for direct and secret election of deputies. The merits of the upper house and its lasting significance for the state no king of Prussia will misjudge."

"The upper house will be better able to do justice to the gigantic demands of the coming time if it unites in its midst, in more extended and more proportionate manner than hitherto, from various classes and vocations of people, men who are respected by their fellow citizens."

The message was made public too late last night for extended comment and the Germania, the Centrist organ, was completely "scooped" having gone to press before the statement was issued.

The Lokal Anzeiger has nothing but praise for the imperial message. The liberal and radical papers find fault because the emperor suggests delaying the reforms until after the war. The conservative and reactionary newspapers are anything but pleased with the fact that the emperor should promise any reforms at all.

The Pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung says it will withhold comment until the text of the coming ministerial proposal is available. The conservative Kreuz Zeitung says with an air of resignation:

"The news was not unexpected. It convinces us that a halt on the way to the introduction of a reichstag electoral system and full democratization of Prussia and Germany can no longer be expected from the policy of the chancellor."

FARM BUREAU HAS MEETING

Members Evidently Mean Business as Shown By Attendance

The Wapello County Farm bureau evidently means business, for in spite of the bad weather Saturday, a large number of members gathered to hear several speakers, who dwelt upon the necessity of having bigger and better crops this year, and also to make plans for a series of meetings which will be held this week. It has been planned to hold a gathering of farmers, members of the bureau, every township being represented, in a school house or township house, afternoons and evenings this week, where F. G. Churchill, seed corn expert from Ames college will address them.

Mr. Churchill was the first speaker on Saturday's program. He spoke especially upon the increased production of farm crops. There are three ways in which this may be done, he said. First by getting the best variety or strain of crop seed. Second by selecting and choosing the best strain from the varieties already found to be better than the average. Third by improving the soil and condition of the farm itself.

Mr. Churchill did not think it necessary to send away from this county to secure better seeds, but said that the strains which have been found successful and which are local here, may be improved with better results. He advised the farmers to build up the local strains instead of importing others.

He suggested a corn contest for the men similar to those which have been arranged for the boys, except that he advised that five acres be planted instead of one, so that the men would get actual field conditions. In this way the different kinds of seed could be tried out and the best strains picked out. Mr. Churchill said that the average corn crop in Iowa harvests only about thirty-four or thirty-five bushels to the acre. This, he thinks, is entirely too low a figure, and he believes that it can be greatly increased.

He also advised the farmers to be very careful of their seed corn, for he said that with the present high prices of corn, they cannot afford to be wasteful.

Rox Yockey, also from Ames college, spoke of raising hogs. He said that the condition of hog raising in Iowa was far from what it should be. He asked the farmers to raise the standard of their pigs and of the pig raising industry itself. Farmers, he said, in a great many cases do not feed correctly.

Some of them are afraid of over production, he said, but there can be no such danger. The United States department of agriculture is ready and anxious to help in solving the farmer's problems. He suggested pork and beef and other clubs as a means of stimulating interest. There are several difficulties in keeping up this interest and the clubs also have a hard time to exist. In regard to boys, Mr. Yockey said that it was difficult in the first place to get them to enroll. Next, it was hard to get them to start work after enrolling and still more difficult to get them to keep up their work during the hot summer and fall months. He asked the farmers to encourage their boys in carrying out this work.

L. A. Andrew of Ottumwa spoke mostly of the war situation and the extreme demands upon the Iowa farmer because of this situation, and how the farmer must meet these demands. Mr. Andrew said that the farmers must develop their highest efficiency this year for it is going to be increasingly difficult to feed the actually starving world. He placed the producers of food upon a par with the soldiers actually engaged in fighting, for he said without food our nation cannot fight.

He advised the farmers to cooperate

SUB ATTACK FAILS

British Steamer Reaching Pacific Port From England Shows Signs Of Encounter In Atlantic.

San Francisco, Cal., April 9.—The British steamer Sequoya, Captain Phillips of the Standard Oil company's fleet, which reached a Pacific port yesterday from England, bore the scars of an encounter with a German submarine, which somewhere in the Atlantic, made an unsuccessful effort to torpedo the tanker.

According to the Sequoya's officers, the torpedo missed by a narrow margin. The Sequoya put on full speed. The submarine came to the surface and followed, sending showers of shrapnel into the tanker with the evident design of disabling the steering gear. Part of the bridge was shot away and several of the Sequoya's boats were shot full of holes before the tanker's speed took her beyond the U-boat's range.

CHARGE PRICE FIXING.

New York, April 9.—An indictment naming twenty-one corporations and eighteen individuals charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in fixing prices of coal, was handed down today by the federal grand jury.

RADIO PLANTS ARE TORN DOWN

UNITED STATES ORDERS ALL AMATEUR WIRELESS STATIONS DISMANTLED.

The United States is taking no chances upon enemies of the country being given information by wireless stations, as evidenced by a letter received Saturday by W. W. (Billy) Harper, 334 East Fourth street. Billy is owner of an amateur wireless outfit and he has been notified by J. F. Dillon, United States radio inspector, to immediately dismantle his station and to notify other amateurs of the order. The letter follows:

Station 9 TQ.
W. W. Harper,
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Dear Sir:

In accordance with the order of the president of the United States, promulgated in a letter of instructions from the commandant of the Great Lakes naval district, you will immediately dismantle all aerial wires and radio apparatus, both sending and receiving, and place the same out of commission until further notice.

Also, please notify all other stations with which you are in communication as to the purpose of this order and use your best endeavor to have them comply with the same.

In any case, the dismantling of the station must be completed within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this notice.

This measure is considered necessary for the defense of the country and the navy department has ample authority to deal with any case of failure to comply according to military procedure.

Please acknowledge the receipt and report your action in the premises. Respectfully,
J. F. Dillon.
United States Radio Inspector.

Young Mr. Harper replied immediately, giving the information that he had dismantled his station and had advised the other nearby amateurs of the order. A number of other local owners of radio stations have also dismantled their plants.

RUSSIA IS PLEASED

General Public of Newest Democracy Considered Wilson's Address as War Declaration.

Petrograd, April 9, via London.—Premier Lvoff, commenting on America's entrance into the war to a correspondent of the Associated Press, termed it an event whose importance it was impossible to exaggerate. News of the final action of congress reached Petrograd last night in a telegram from the American embassy and was formally communicated to the foreign office and the entente embassies today by Ambassador Francis.

As far as the Russian public is concerned America has been regarded as having declared war a week ago. President Wilson's address was accepted as equivalent to a declaration of war and was so interpreted and commented upon by the newspapers.

There has been no demonstration of any sort in connection with the action of America, with the exception of a visit paid to the various embassies of the allied powers, including the American, by a small detachment of Cossacks. One editorial in today's press was devoted to America but matters more nearly touching Russian life have overshadowed American news in the papers.

FILIPINO VETERANS PLEDGING LOYALTY

Manila, Philippines, April 9.—Filipino veterans of the revolution are pledging their loyalty and cooperation to Governor Harrison.

The authorities are registering Germans. The German club here has been closed. Sailors from the German vessels at Cebu and Zamboanga have been confined to camps as a measure of precaution. Bridges and public buildings are under guard.

ARREST THREE MEN WITH MAPS AND CODES

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9.—William H. Best, Thomas H. Spaulson and Benny Lee were being held by the county authorities today in connection with an explosion yesterday at the Ft. Pitt plant of the Aetna Chemical company near here. The men, the police say, had marked maps of the United States and the Panama canal zone and note books containing what appeared to be an elaborate code system and cipher.

UPHOLDS OREGON LAWS.
Washington, D. C., April 9.—The supreme court upheld as constitutional the Oregon law limiting labor of men in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments to ten hours a day, but permitting thirteen hours labor if paid time and a half for overtime.

RECRUITS WERE MANY AT TIME LINCOLN CALLED

Soldiers' Monument Board Gets Names of Cavalry Enlisted in County

READERS ASKED TO CHECK OVER LIST

Is the patriotism of today as intense as half a century ago?
Does the young man of today feel as ardently American as did his fathers and grandfathers who left here for service in the civil war to fight for Old Glory?

Will the enrollment in Wapello county and Ottumwa be as great now as it was when Lincoln's call went forth for volunteers?

If so, many more will have to go forth than have thus far been asked for and the recruiting will have to be hustled along with much greater speed than for the past week.

Recruiting at the armory for Co. G is progressing slowly. Ten applicants for enlistment have been made since Saturday afternoon. The total of those applying is thirty-five although a number of these have yet to be physically examined and only a portion of the number has been sworn in. Lieut. Nelson and Private Crisswell are on duty at the armory receiving all applicants.

The list of the soldiers who enlisted in Wapello county for service during the stormy days of the war, has been obtained from the adjutant general's office at Des Moines and the number is a big one, much larger than most persons would suppose.

The soldiers' relief committee for Wapello county, which also consists of the soldiers' monument committee, has been working on this list for some time with a view to getting every name that should appear on the monument. Anyone who after reading the list as it appears in The Courier should happen to notice an error or the absence of a name that should be there, will get an immediate touch with the committee. Messrs. George L. Nye of Agency, E. W. Van der Veer of Ottumwa and Amos Gray of Eddyville.

The Courier will publish the entire list but its great length precludes its publication all at one time. For several days the list will be run until every name has been published and the reader is asked to save the lists as they appear and pasting them in a scrap book or in one sheet, so over them carefully and see if any Wapello county soldier's name is missing and notify the committee.

The first list will be a portion of the cavalry enlistments of which there are between 600 and 700. These men enlisted in Wapello county for cavalry service. The infantry list of nearly 1,000 names will be published after the cavalry soldiers have been all announced. The list follows:

- Iowa Cavalry Co. Unassigned — Thomas B. Bickley, Richard Bucher, David Barker, Horace St. Cradock, John M. Clark, Boone F. Carroll, David Decker, Ira A. Davis, George W. Downing, Leander H. Doll, Hugh Fairburn, Edgar Frary, William Flower, Thomas I. Forsythe, William S. Jobe, Edward B. Lair, Charles W. Maclean, Napoleon B. March, Ronald Mace, Samuel Noe, Abraham Robbins, Thomas C. Robinson, John R. Swinford, William Van Winkle, Willis Van Winkle, Conrad Williams.
- First Iowa Cavalry, Field and Staff — Joseph W. Caldwell, Daniel Easley, Jr., Daniel Easley.
- First Iowa Cavalry, Company F. — John H. Jobe, Ephraim Jobe.
- First Iowa Cavalry, Company H. — Harlow G. Bates, Sterling S. Bates, Chilton Dickson, David Hodges.
- First Iowa Cavalry, Company I. — John J. Adams, Alexander H. Barnett, Noah W. Biles, John M. Boston, Wm. B. Brim, Robert F. Caldwell, Andrew J. Chapman, Theodore Creamer, Milton S. Clark, Wm. Clark, Thos. Clark, Wm. Davis, John A. Davis, Thos. G. Davis, George W. Dickens, James K. P. England, William D. Earl, Alfred J. Gillespie, Leander N. Godfrey, Joseph C. Harris, Jackson Hendrickson, Wm. H. Kitterman, Edward F. Lewis, Samuel M. Lindsey, Harris C. Lynn, John M. Macklin, Chas. H. McFarling, James McGuire, Thomas T. Myers, Wm. N. Monroe, Peru J. B. Pink, George W. Priest, Wilbur N. Pink, Anson B. Phelps, George W. Rouse, W. Benjamin Searle, Joseph H. Springer, Ross B. Stevens, Dexter Stevens, John Shreeve, George W. Sylvester, Jasper N. Thompson, Samuel Walker.
- First Iowa Cavalry, Company L. — Wm. Taylor. — Bick.

RICHARD OLNEY DIES.
Boston, Mass., April 9.—Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Grover Cleveland, died at his home here last night.

RESTRICT AUTHORITY.
Washington, D. C., April 9.—Federal authority to prosecute frauds in general state elections and U. S. senatorial primaries was materially restricted by supreme court decisions today.

(Continued on Page 8.)